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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-Miners' wages in West Yorkshire are to be reduced 1212 per cent. Silver has fallen to 5118 pence per ounce. There were hostile demonstrations against the Liberal students at Louvain University. = Seven Chinese officers have been sent to Germany to study the military system there. Niesic has been relieved by the Turks. Count Marchand is dead.

Domestic .- Senator Morrill of Maine has been unanimously confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury. - Tilden and Hendricks headquarters have severally been opened at St. Louis. - Mr. Blaine is urged by his friends to go into the Senate in place of Mr. Morrill. - The annual Commencement exercises took place at Brown University and at Rutgers and Amherst Agricultural Colleges.

Congress.-In the Senate yesterday the idea of transferring Indian management to the army was discussed with great vigor and detail, and the proposition to do so was struck from the Appropriation bill; an inquiry was ordered into the laws about the sacredness of private correspondence; the proposed issue of \$10,000,000 of silver was voted, and the resolution sent back to the House with amendments. === The House discussed the Sundry Civil tical refermer who has not talked, but has bill nearly all day and during the evening. .

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Union League Club enthusiastically approved the norminations at the Cincinnati Convention. - By a torpedo explo- false and fraudulent issues, and public confision at Greenville, N. J., two men were killed and ten seriously injured. —— A collision occurred between the steamship State of Indiana and a North River ferry-boat. = The run on the Dry Dock Savings Institution continued. = Annual Commeacement exercises of the University of the City of New-York were held. ____ Gold, 11238, 11238. 1123g. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 80 cents. Stocks fairly active and higher; market closing strong.

THE WEATHER .- The Government report prediets clear or partly cloudy weather. === In this city it was warm and pleasant. Thermometer, 710, 790, 690, === Present indications are favorable to hazy, clear, and slightly cloudy weather for two or three days, __

The Commencement exercises of several colleges were finished yesterday. Among the more prominent were Rutgers College, Brown University, and the University of the City of New-York.

The Chinese have recognized the renown of the German arms by sending seven officers to learn the art of war at Berlin. It is not improbable that the knowledge thus acquired will be used against the Europeans in China.

Last evening's meeting of the Union League Club to ratify the Republican nominations brought out several speeches of notable brilliancy and force. People who doubt whether the ticket will rouse enthusiasm should read these stirring addresses.

At last the House has awoke to the urgency of the situation and made considerable progress with the appropriation bills. The hope is now expressed that by compressing the impeachment trial isto a fortuight's work, Congress may be able to adjourn within a month.

It is satishery to find that the people in Nicaraugua and Colombia are becoming deeply interested in interescanic canals. While there is no immediate prospect that their object will be realized, it is well to have the possibilities examined and discussed. In time a De Lesseps

stormy days of the French Revolution, he entered the personal service of Napoleon at the age of 20, and thenceforth shared the fortunes of his chief. He went with him to Elba, shared his captivity in St. Helena, and was made one of the executors of the Emperor's will. After seeing the proscribed dynasty restored, Count Marchand witnessed its overthrow, amid disaster and disgrace, in 1870.

Another terrible explosion has occurred in maining seven or eight. Not nitro-glycerine vigor with which Secretary Bristow has whole country has exclaimed at its enormity nor gunpowder is this time the deadly agent, does. Perhaps this occurrence will stimulate stead of the empty prating and unsubstantial new upon the clamorous Democratic pretend-

to all storage and manufacture of explosives. will work to the serious injury of the party, It is not a matter to be determined hastily, or and do incalculable damage to its prespects. without competent knowledge.

The bankers in convention at Washington declare that if bank taxes are not modified, any sense afford to let him fail or falter in eapital will be withdrawn from the business and many banks will close. Such a result the party is in the corruption that has crept would doubtless make hard times harder. It in, through carelessness, incompetency, and inis not, however, quite clear that the reduction of bank taxes will much mend matters. The real trouble is that there is not business enough to keep the banks busy; and if many capitalists whose money is now invested in banking were to withdraw it, they would be puzzled to find an equally profitable investment for it at the present time.

The appointment of Senator Morrill of Maine to the Treasury Department leaves a vacancy in the Senate which it is understood will be filled by the appointment of Mr. Blaine, Blaine has the responsibility of leading his party in the House, and of keeping the Oppothere is no doubt that the State of Maine would continue him in the place so long as be should choose to retain it. For his own sake he should accept the Senatorship and its easier as a party leader.

The local influence of savings bank failures is illustrated by the run on the Dry Dock Savings Bank. There can be little doubt that the lesses of depositors in the broken Third Avenue concerns have made all savings bank depositors in that part of the city aneasy about their funds, and the most trifling and baseless rumors may start a run en strong banks in the neighborhood. The losses which the Yorkville Savings Bank has sastained by forgeries may teach a needed lesson. It is always a mistake for a savings bank to attempt a general banking business. Even the desire to accommodate a depositor cannot justify paying out money on an account before cash has been received to meet the payment. In the Yorkville Savings Bank had simply declined to pay a dellar against the drafts deposited until returns were obtained from the other banks, the attempt to swindle would have failed completely.

THE CHANGE IN THE TREASURY DE-PARTMENT.

The resignation of Secretary Bristow and the simultaneous retirement from office of several officials holding subordinate but very important positions in the Treasury Department are events whose significance should not be lost sight of, or their possible bearing upon the campaign just opening underestimated. The resignation of Mr. Bristow immediately following his defeat as a candidate for the Presidential nomination seemed at first blash not to be opportune, for it was open to misconstruction, and the fact that his intention to resign on the first of July had been announced before the result of the Convention could be known, would not be considered, in the haste with which public opini n jumps to its conclusions. And yet the public has no business to sit in judgment upon the motives of Mr. Bristow in the matter. The one great fact about gentleman's connection with pubthat lie affairs is that he has for more than two years discharged the duties of one of the most important departments of the Government with such signal ability, such sterling integrity, such stubborn and unflinehing honesty of purpose, as have made him the one marked man of his party, the one pracacted; who made no pledges when the air was resonant with promises, but who fulfilled and redeemed when the market was glutted with dence was completely broken down and destroyed by the volume of protested paper put forth in platforms and indorsed by a great party. The public has no business and no right to say to such a public servant upon his retirement from office, anything but "God "bless you for the good work you have done "so well;" no business and no right to do anything but graciously uncover and make obcisance as he passes, with a "Well done, good "and faithful servant." If ever man brought an honest purpose and a stubborn sense of truth and justice to serve his country, even though he at the same time served his own ambition's ends, that man is Benjamin II. Bristow; and it neither lies in the mouth of captious critics and carping political opponents to belittle his motives, nor in the ear of the American public, whose good he has so honorably and faithfully labored to promote, to listen to anything in his disparagement. It has been no secret of course, that for many

months, without being openly at variance with the Administration, he has not been in cordial sympathy with it, nor it with him. It has not needed great insight to discover this fact, and that from the nature of things the Secretary's position could not be entirely comfortable or agreeable. He has remained at the head of his department notwithstanding, and has dene most excellent work. With his resignation and the retirement of a number of officials under him, some of whom have been identified with him in his labors of reform, and have rendered great and important public service, the Republican party is exposed to a new danger. President Grant left to himself is not liable to do anything to promote reform or strengthen his party. In the appointment of Mr. Mornil to the Treasury Department he has done as well as we could have hoped, and much better than we feared. Mr. Morrill has commanded confidence, and has preserved a stainless name through his whole official the highest financial authorities of the Senate, he has always been regarded as a sound, able however whether Mr. Morrill will pursue the the pending campaign. vigorous policy of his predecessor, or put himself in accord with the easier methods of

What Mr. Bristow began, Mr. Morrill cannot for his own fame afford to leave unfinished; and the great party he represents cannot in the work. The weakest point in the record of trigue. Its present strength before the people is derived almost solely from the able and efficient measures which have been devised and carried out by Secretary Bristow and his subordinates to ferret out and punish peculation and fraud. There must be no relapse, no cessation from pursuit and prosecution, and no compromising under any circumstances with the offenders.

The Rings whose business Secretary Bristow has so seriously interfered with are potent yet. Their influence may be shaken for the moment, but their power is by no means broken or deif he will accept. In his present position Mr. stroyed. The arguments they can bring to bear upon efficial persons and party managers on the eve of an important election are well sition in a state of perpetual disturbance known. They are not without great weight in and unrest, fighting them at every point. A the mind of the managing politician. But let seat in the Senate offers him the quiet and this be remembered : that in the present state. rest which he so much needs, and which his of the public mind there is not power enough recent illness admonishes him to "take; and in all the Rings, not money enough in all their ill-gotten treasuries, nor votes enough at their command or purchase, to save from swift destruction the party that becomes responsible for any trade or compromise or dallying with duties. For the sake of the party he should them. The Cincinnati Convention did its best remain in the House, where he has no equal to save the party by sweeping out into the limbo all candidates who were in any degree, however remote, responsible for the sins of the present Administration. So much was unloaded. But there is danger yet of being newly handicapped, and the party leaders who desiré success cannot be too vigilant in guarding against it.

SURRENDER.

The hard-money wing of the Democracy, represented in New-York by Mr. Belmont and The World, has surrendered. For the sake of 'Harmony and Victory" it gives up the last of its principles. It consents to the repeal of the Resumption act and the indefinite postponement of specie payment. It takes its stand side by side with the trimmers of the West, who promise to pay their debts whenever their business interests will allow, and the rank repudiationists who do not intend to pay them at all. It has no longer a rag of honest profession to cover the disreputable Democratic body; but it goes into the campaign disembarrassed of all dangerous integrity and inconvenient principle, shouting with the rest for irredeemable paper, or whatever you will,for anything to get votes.

We do not question the perfect uprightness of Mr. Belmont in this surprising change; he doubtless believes that a Democratic victory will be a blessing to the country and that it is wise to put his principles in his pocket for the sake of obtaining it. Nor do we blame the inconsistency of the Democratic organ, for it has changed owners since it last sounded the campaign cry of "Hard Money," and may surely change its opinions too. Mr. Belmont indeed declares that he believes in resumption as firmly as ever; but he recognizes a wide distinction between resumption and "forced re-"sumption," and he holds that we can get back to specie only by the long road of "sound "fiscal legislation, rational navigation laws, a well devised tariff, and a sensible and scienup the patient's system, so to speak, before we preceed to cut out the tumor which has attacked his vitals. He would resame,-yes, but not until the country is stronger, and then with great caution; all that the Democratic party need premise now being steady and progressive steps toward resump-"tion." As for the bill fixing a date for the change, that Mr. Belment regards as "a polit-" ical trick and sham," and he leaves us to significance of these expressions, The World, supplementing them with a letter written by Mr. Belmont to a Brooklyn Democratic Club in 1874, warmly commends them as "a con-'tribution toward harmony and a sound compromise on the financial questions of the day.

The "compromise" gives the Western inflationists all they want, namely, repeal of the existing act and indefinite postponement of the whole matter. It is well perhaps that it has been offered. The lines are distinctly drawn now between the two parties on this most important question of the day, and these who are concerned for the national credit can judge what chance there would be for defending it under the banner of a party which is ready to compromise on any subject whatever for the sake of "harmony and victory."

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The performance of the Democratic House of Representatives in passing the Bounty bill on Tuesday surpasses not only all previous follies of the session, but all the blunders of which we had imagined that extraordinary assemblage capable. For months the party has been vaunting its labors in the direction of economy. It has been urging a campaign on the issue of retrenchment. It has been promising to take forty or fifty millions a year off the public expenditures. The Democratic House has cut and slashed at all the estimates. It has reduced the pay of petty clerks and laborers; it has struck at the meager allowances of our soldiers and sailors; it has proposed to destroy the Signal Service Bureau and the fast mail service; it has paid no regard to what the Government honestly needs and efficient administration of the national affairs; it has answered argument and remonbeen long in the public service, has always strance with a degged "Ne;" and now, because the Senate performs its duty in scrutinizing and amending the appropriation bills, career. Though never looked up to as one of and refuses its assent to mischievous, blundering, unjust, and demoralizing reductions, the House threatens a stoppage of the whole ma-Count Marchand, who died yesterday in and conscientious adviser, and there is no chinery of government. That is the Demu-Paris, had a remarkable career. Born amid the doubt that he will administer the affairs of cratic notion of economy, and it is the one the Department honestly. It is a question thing upon which the party prides itself in

But here of a sudden, in the midst of the "dead lock," the House turns around and votes the Administration. It is not to be denied a gratuity to claim agents, amounting to nothat while the decadence of enthusiasm, and body knows how much; certainly not less consequent defeats of the party, have been at- than \$10,000,000; probably, according to the tributable almost solely to the weakness and Paymaster-General, more than \$130,000,000, incompetence of Gen. Grant's administration, It is sheer outrageous demagogism, without the brighter premite for the future which has the shadow of justification. The hill has three dawned during the last few months has been times already been killed in the Senate, and New-Jersey; this time killing four persons and doe in large degree to the firmness and as often as Congress has taken it up the administered the affairs of his department and exposed the fallacies upon which it is but the fulminate used in making toy torpe- and given the people the practical reality in- based. We put the responsibility of its passage

administration of the Treasury Department, cries of "Economy." It was not passed as a cautions should be required by law in regard | fellowing the retirement of Secretary Bristow, | party measure; both sides were fully reprecrats centrolling the House who must bear the odium, and who furnished the advocates of the bill during the debate. We have confidence enough in the common sense of the Senate to believe (in spite of the discouraging experience of last year) that it will not pass that body; if it should pass, we trust the President will interpose his veto. Probably many of those who voted for it neither expected nor desired that it should become a law. The vote, however, may prove useful to show the country how much faith is to be placed in the professions of the Democratic party, and what sort of an administration we might expect from politicians capable of the stupendous blunder of literally giving away a hundred millions at a time like this.

> CONSOLATION FOR "DOWN EAST." A newsman in a neighboring city inscribed upon his bulletin, announcing the Republican nomination, "If you wish to be President, "go West, young man!" The star of the Presidency does, indeed, seem to be taking that direction. We have had Lincoln and Grant, and now we have Hayes. We do not say that New-England men have now no prospect of the place so much hungered and thirsted for, but it appears to us that their opportunity, always small, is growing less and less. Every four years the available characters of that section are much talked of, and then they are found not to be available at New-England remains as it always all. has been, the nursery of statesmen, bat they go elsewhere to reap their honors and to make their calling and election sure. Nor is there any brilliant prospect to compensate for the mortifications of the present. In all the New-England States there is not a man to-day of either party who has any reasonable chance of the Presidency. This, when we consider the high average of culture in those States, is rather remarkable. They are by no means wanting in men every way fitted for the place -they have hardly one who is likely to at-

tain it. New-Englanders, however, may congratulate themselves upon the fact that the nominee of the Republican Convention is of good New-England stock, like so many other prominent Western citizens. Connecticut particularly claims him as her son. "He is of New-Haven "descent," they say rather proudly, as if that fact alone settled the matter of his worth and competency. "He is of Vermont stock, too," say the Green Mountaineers. The grandfather of the Cincinnati nominee was born in New-Haven, and removed to Brattleboro. Thence, like a sensible person, his father removed to Ohio. There the probable next President of the United States was born with his veins full of New-England blood. If the people of the United States have lost the habit of looking to the East for their great public servants, they yet show a penchant for Eastern pedigrees.

Those who still cling to New-England with an abiding affection are sometimes a little irritated at Western complacency. On the whole, however, we think that they bear their fortune with tolerable equanimity. Most of what is really worth baxing they still retain-wealth, culture, and quite as much public virtue as any other section can boast of. Whatever the future may have in store for them, their "past is secure." They have at least a history. They have a population as industrious, as happy, and as virtuous as any upon the face of the globe. They have "tific system of general taxation," building a system of education which is providing competent men for the whole Union. Nor are they forgotten in times of public danger and necessity. Their soldiers are buried upon every battle-field of the Rebellion. Their wealth, which had been found so convenient in colonizing the West and in covering it with cities and with railways, was not without its use during the dark days of the Republic. They were wanted then, and the time may come when they will be wanted again. It matters infer that he would not object to its repeal. little to which section public honors may fail ost numerously, so long as the older States keep up a supply of efficient and successful colonists.

There is something pitiful in the simultaneous breaking down in mind and body and pocket of Daniel Drew, with his home sold over his head and the lawyers pursuing him to the house of his son, where he had sought shelter. And the picture is made more painful still by contrasting it with the picture of his old rival, Commodore Vanderbilt, amid affluence and the comforts of a peculiarly cheerful and happy home. But the lines of the two were always different. Mr. Drew was a hard-work ing speculator. He enjoyed nothing but speculations, admired nothing, and was morose without being exactly erabbed, and pious without being precisely moral. The Commodore was not the man to alan and fret over a speculation. He enjoyed everything-fine horses, a rubber of whist, with which game he never allowed business to interfere, and, above all, a good quiet joke and laugh. The speculative spirit in each was strong, but in Wall-st. gambling the different peculiarities of the two mer ere as marked as in everything else they did. Drew speculated only that he might speculate again, and on more extended scale, with his profits; and the fever growing by the indulgence of the babit of course rained him. Vanderbilt's great stock operations were merely "flyers" (on a grand scale, it is true) and had some definite object, such as the capture of the Harlem Railroad, the control of Western Union, or the consolidation of the Hudson, Harlein, and Central; and in these enterprises his great gains were securely invested. Even in the matter of giving their methods differed. What little piety Vanderbilt has found practical application. Daniel Drew's gifts to churches and schools were specula tive, for being in the shape of annuities they depended on his success in Wall-st. "As long as I could," he said, "I see 'em through." Vanderbill. when he gave to educational objects at all, gave munificently and unreservedly, as witness his million. of dollars to the Vanderbilt University at Nashville. to meet its obligations and provide for a decent | In thus building his own monument he was practi-

> In the letter to his wife appended to the will of A. T. Stewart was a paragraph remitting to her the duty of providing for various public charities in which Mr. Stewart took an interest. While these intentions of the merchant were unknown and the veloped, much criticism was expended on the subject. But Mrs. Stewart has lost no time in doing this particular behest of her husband. The public have heard of a few only of her gifts to charities; scores of others we are assured by Judge Hilton have been made without being announced. In answer to our application for a complete list of these gifts Mr. Hilton yesierday replied that it would be a long labor to look over the stubs of the check-book to make

> "Some time during the Smamer, when Mrs. Stewart gets through giving," he said, "we will make out a list. Now there is really not time." The record of these unostentations charities is doubtless kept somewhere-where we have no available re-

One can read of hard times between the lines of the daily advertisements. The "wants" fill columns of the papers, but these are not all. There are long lists of horses and carriages for sale-"property of gentlemen going abroad"-which tell tales of sud-New-Jersey authorities to take scientific coun- promise of reform. Any step backward in the ers in the House who are filling the land with den failures. "Board at Summer prices" is the deli-

cate way in which landladies announce compulsory reductions. Sales at auction, by marshals, by sheriffs, by mortgagees, by pawnbrokers, of every possible variety of article of luxury, stare at one from the newspaper page. And the announcement of "reduced prices for clothing" and other necessities tells the same story. And here are advertisements of cottages to let at Long Branch, "near the President's," which indicate that all is not prosperity at the Summer Capital. Painful facts to contemplate, but they have to be faced, and the moral they teach of the need of strict economy ought not to be overlooked. We have not yet done paying the penalty for false prosperity which followed the war and will continue through the paper money period.

· PERSONAL.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will preach at an open air service in Brooklyn, Conn., on the ser

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia during his recent visit to Paris called on ex-President Thiers and lisenssed the organization of the various European

Mr. B. Odell Duncan, United States Consul at Naples, is in this city. After several years' residence at his post, he comes home on leave of absence for the

Dom Pedro will attend the Commencement exercises of Lehigh University, at Betblehem, Penn., to

He proposes to spend a day or two in visiting the and iron region of the Lehigh Valley. Charles Blanc, an elder brother of Louis Blane, has been elected a member of the French Acadnever taken any part in politics, being on a man of letters, and from 1848 to 1852 he

Marshal Bazaine has published in Spain an ecount of the part acted by him in the late Francosian war. Special prominence is given to the slego surrender of Metz, and he endeavors to vindicate his The June number of the Revue des Deux

Mondes has an article on Albert Rhodes's book of the French at Home, under the ritle of the "Français Jugé a l'étranger," in which it says "this is one of the rare instances where an American has written understandingly and intelligently on French character." The suggestion is made that a monument be

rected over the grave of Gen. William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He is uried in the village of Westerr ville, in Oneida County buried in the rinage of wester varieties and marble slab rest-ing upon four posts. Near by is the monument erected to the memory of Baron Steuben. Gen. Floyd was an ardent supporter of the rights of the colonies, and sacri-ficed a large property in the Revolution. Mr. William M. Evarts wrote the following

letter to the Committee on the Old South Church in Boston: "Mr. Paillips's animated and animating speech the other day called my attention to the pressing question of the preservation of the Old South Church for public uses. I find in to-day's Advertiser your Committee's appeal to the people of New-England in that behalf. There are many shings, no doubt, in my native city of Boston well worthy of respect and observance, but not many that will teach the coming generations more or better lessons than this venerable building. It survived its descenation by the King's troopers, and it will go hard with this generation if it has not the virtue (even 'pest-humos') to save it from despellers now. I shall be happy to send your Committee a clack for \$250 in aid of your purpose, whenever they are ready to receive it."

A correspondent, of the Paris, Tenna denies.

A correspondent of the Paris Temps denies that the late Sultan showed the resignation attributed to him after his arrest. He says: "On getting into the boat that was to convey him to Top-Capon, Abdul Aziz cursed his nephew Murad. 'Ah,' cried he, 'if I had only known what kind of plant this Murad was, I rould have long since watered him with poison.' A few would have long since watered him with poison." A few minutes after he got into a rage with his two sons whe were in the same boat. To the first, who is about 20 years of age, he said: "What! I made thee a Marshal, Commander of the Imperial Guard, and thou dista not know how to defend me!" To the second, a youth of 15, who is an Admiral, he made a similar reproach, and accused him of letting the their indulgs in treason. He broke out also ngainst all his Ministers, and abowed a want of dignity which made his soldlers almost despise him."

§ [QUEBEC, June 21 .- A complimentary dinner the Governor-General was given at the Music Hall by the Mayor and citizens of this city to-day. Two hundred and fifty guests were present. Among the speakers were Lord Dufferin and Fremier Mackennie. Lord Dufferin, accompanied by the Countess and others, also visited the yncht Countess of Dufferin, which arrived to-day.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There may be a good deal of interest in the Now that Mr Morrill becomes Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Blains is not unlikely to change his scat for one in the Schute.

The Pennsylvania delegation to St. Louis is manimonsiy in favor of the "man who can win." All the other delegates seem to be in the same state of mind. Suppose there isn't any such man!

Nearly all the Democratic journals which were sure a few weeks ago that Senator Bayard was the an for President, are now equally certain that Gen. Hancock is the only fit man for the place. These sudden transfers of affection must be wilder the readers.

Mr. Watterson has decided that the tickets ught to be Tilden and Hendricks, or "Honesty in the last and Homespun in the West." He says Louisville is midage for the ticket, and seems to be somewhat ablaze himself, for in endeavoring to express his high opinion of Gov. Tilden, he says; "His life has been a life of sacrifices. He knows how to deny himself the luxury of being a u-d fool, which is more than can be said for the most of us!"

Mr. George William Cartis gives an emphatic approval of the Cincinnati ticket in Harper's Weekly. He says it is unexceptionable in every sense and from every point of view, and adds: "The cotion of these names forms a ticket on which all the friends of reform and honest government can heartily unite. Not a word of evil can be spoken of either. Condenously incorraptible, thoroughly identified with the eform element in the Republican party, and in full acord with the spirit which demands the elevation of the public rervice and its emancipation from the rule of mane politics, the men nominated at Cincinnati will lead publican party through no doubtful fight. No that can be nominated at St. Louis can present ily popular names

The Hon, Clarkson N. Potter has written a long open letter to Senator Kernan on the duty of the Democrats. He urges that the way for the Democrats to win a return to power is to become a party for reform n public affairs. He thinks the St. Louis platform should pledge the party in tavor of the following reform measares: First, the removal of the power to appoint postmusiers from the President to the people, or to State, county or municipal Governments; he hinks that this would help to reform the civil service by freeing the Government of the privilege to make 40,000 appointments; second, the restriction of private legislation, all private claims to be decided by a court which should be the sole warrant for paying out public money to a claimant; third, a declaration against all subsidies and land grants, but in favor of protecting vested yights from the logislation of Congress as they are readed rights from the legislation of Congress as they are now from legislation by the States. As for the best way to accomplish reform, Mr. Potter says: "I know that it has been said, and, among others, I believe by you, Sir, that in this campaign 'the man should be the platform.' And certainly, so far as better administration is con-cerned, a men whose record and character are so known and established that all men may be certain of his worth, will be a platform. Yet this would, after all, only assure such reform as is possible from good administration. But our cyils are beyond more administration; they case from a defective system, which gives opportunities to corrupt practices and abuses which gives opportunitie to corrupt practices and abuses which not the wisest no he purest nor the abiest Executive can, except measurally, prevent." m a defective system, which gives opportunities Mr. August Belmont evidently favors a de-

mand at St. Louis for the repeal of the Resumption act. He said to a reporter of The World : "I look upon the Socrann Resmaption bill as a mere political trick and sham, because it fixes a day for resumption without proiding adequate means to meet that day. It is as if an individual who, by extravagance and overtrading has become insolvent and unable to uncer his obligations, should promise to pay his indebtedness, say next Christmas, and meanwhile go on recklessly squardering by means and take no pains to husband the resources still within his reach. The fact is that the present generation of active men, say from 25 to 40 years of age-the life and working force of the nation-have grown up under this abnormal state of our finances, nine in ten of them never having seen any dollar but a paper dollar, so that the very question of resumption ha for them not a conservative but a revolutionary aspect. It is not for them a return to sound methods, but a departure from the only methods they know. To deal with this question requires the very greatest caution. The means and the devices for recoming specie payment must be preceded by sound fiscal sunding specie payment must be preceded by sound flacal legislation, by rational navigation laws, by a well devised lariff, and by a sensible and actentific system of general taxativa." The World gives this editorial indersement of Mr. Belmont's views: "We cannot doubt that the Convention at St. Lauis will give great weight to this contribution towards barmony, good sente, good feeling, and a sound compromise on the financial questions of the day, from a Democrat whose name is a synonym with commercial intelligence and integrity, who upheld the financial honor of this country abrond in the darkest days of our recent history, and who served the Democratic party with a manly and unsworving fidelity in the trying and thankless post of Chairman of the National Committee during 12 years of party disaster."

THE REPUBLICAN CANVASS

LETTER FROM ISAAC H. BROMLEY. A REVIEW OF THE CONVENTION'S WORK-A TICKE NOMINATED TO WIN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Measured by the politician's standards, and

judged by the tests which are of the most universal

application to the work of political conventions, to

must be admitted that the Cincinnati Convention was a success. It was so in that it avoided all the risks and perils for which the practical politician has so sincere a horror, and in its platform and nominations struck neither too high nor too low a key to meet the average of public sentiment and call out favorable popular response. Viewed in its temporary aspects, as the first move in a great political battle for party ascendency, and aside from all other considerations, it cannot be disguised, even by the most ardent friends of aspirants who were disappointed. that the very accidents of the Convention conspired to strengthen the party by leading it to the selection of a ticket which, from present appearances, gives less dissatisfaction and will take larger popular vote than any other which stood in the list of chances. It is not a great ticket; no one even of the faithful Ohio delegation, who voted steadily through the seven ballots for Haves, will pretend that it is. Nor does it give intense satisfaction or arouse enthusiasm anywhere outside of the State of Ohio and the intimate friends and associates of the candidate. But it avoids dissatisfaction, and at present it seems safe to say it is not open to any serious attack. What the campaign will develop remains to be seen. Gov. Hayes has been not enough in public life to have challenged attack or invited the severe scrutiny of political opponents, or to have excited the jealousy and roused the suspicions of less successful political associates. Up to the time of his candidacy for the Governorship of his State last year, his fame was local and limited. The campaign of last year brought him into a more conspicuous posttion as the representative of honesty and hard money in a struggle so desperate that the whole country looked on and was thrilled by it. Even then, when he had wen the figlit, he only stood upon the edge of being largely known. The few who began at that time to talk of him as the leader for a larger field thought only of the success he had already won and the prestige he would bring into a Presidential contest. They said he was a lucky man and a winner. 'And this last, it will be observed, is the most potent, indeed the only argument with the men who control parties, manage conventions, and make nominations. But the partiality of his friends and the enthusiasm of his admirers did not bring him into such prominence as to make him formidable as a candidate, nor did the instructions of the Ohio Convention, which committed the State delegation to his support, make sufficient impression to bring upon him attack from any quarter. Other candidates were assaulted mercilessly; the more conspicuous their positions, the more pitiless and constant the assaults. So it happened that the Convention assembled of its candidates battered by open attack, some weakened by suspicion and insinuation, some destroyed by their own records, but with Gov. Hayes down low in the lists and not seriously feared, having a record which, so far as it was known, was satisfactory if not brilliant, and which not having been assailed was deemed massailable. It was partly through accident that Gov. Hayes received the nomination. But behind the accident and its immediately attendant circumstances was the conviction on the part of a great number of individual delegates that this man had a good record that had not been impeached, and the prestige of success; and that he had what was of the highest consequence, the winning quality. They inquired no further; asked no more. This was a Convention-like all of them in fact-that looked simply to winning. All else was secondary and subordinate. It was interesting to note the progress of events in their order in this canvass for the nomination; to observe how the leaders in the race were killed

tions were formed against the favorite; how fortune seemed at one time to favor, and at another to desert the leading candidate; how little circumstances-if any circumstance is small in the progress of a great affair-affected the pulse of the Convention, and led up to the final result; and to gather from the whole what was the actual spirit, the animating purpose of the body. I do not suppose the friends of Gov. Hartranft or Mr. Jewell entertained at any time the idea that cither of these gentlemen stood anywhere in the range of probabilities, hardly of possibilities. The supporters of Mr. Jewell desired only to give him a compliment, and attain for him what they hoped osition from which to start him for the second place. The motive of the Hartranft men was not so clear. Until toward the close of the balloting if appeared that their adhesion to him might have given them the opportunity in a certain event of naming the candidate, upon withdrawing him. The plan failed. However hopeful the friends of Messrs. Conkling and Morton may have been in the earlier stages of the canvass, I presume none of them will deay, in the light of what happened, that neither of those gentlemen had at any moment the slightest possible chance for the nomination. For almost any unknown man there might have been at least a possibility; but here was a body of intelligent men whose chief object was to carry an election, who knew that the country had once positively and unmistakably pronounced against the Southern policy of which Mr. Morton was the recognized exponent, and against the Administration of President Grant which Mr. Conkling had so conspicuously defended as to receive its support for the succession; and they never at any time dreamed of daring defeat with either. Both these gentlemen had friends in the Convention whose devotion to them was the more admirable from the hopelessness of their cause. Doubtless each had hopes of a favorable turn in the vote up to the fifth ballot, and each hoped to name the candidate when his own case became desperate. Mr. Morton's friends might have turned the tide in favor of Bristow, but a telegram from him commanded them to hold on for another ballot, and in the mean time Michigan had made the break for Hayes which turned the scale in favor of the latter. Had Michigan waited for another ballot, or had Indiana withdrawn Morton and gone for Bristow one ballot earlier, the result would have been different. Bristow and not Hayes would have been the nominee I presume, however, that Morton, like Conkling, preferred Hayes to Bristow, and was better pleased with the result as it turned than if the Indiana delegation had voted for Bristow and led the stampede in that direction. But the striking feature of the Convention's pro-

off by the fact of their prominence, how combina-

ceedings and of the whole canvass for the nomination was after all not so much how Haves was nominated as how Blaine was defeated. From the norment it appeared, weeks and weeks before the Convention met, that Blaine was the leading candidate, there began, through the operation of forces which in politics seem not only natural but inevitable, & tendency to combine against him. With any other candidate leading it would have been the same. A community of interest in killing off the leading competitor in order to give the rest a better chance furnishes always a common bond of sympathy and ground of union. So soon as Blaine drew in ahead of his rivals he became the target of attack. How violently he was assailed; how sometimes his enemics seemed to have him on the hip, and he almost before there was time to say "good-by to him, he had turned the tide on his accusers and had taken the offensive; how persistently and releutlessly they pursued him, and how he turned and charged upon and overthrew themthese are the familiar features of the great parliamentary struggle which has fixed the attention of the American people for the past month, I do not need recount them. His friends and supporters came to Cincinnati on the Saturday before the Convention with great enthusiasm and confidence. He had shown himself a great leader. Stepping down from the chair of the House into a minority, which if it was not thoroughly demoralized, yet was dis-